

“BYSTANDER EFFECT” IN CASES OF CORRUPTION IN CORPORATE, BUREAUCRATIC AND POLITICAL ORDERS

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Abstract

E-KTP Corruption is an organized crime that occurs in Indonesia. The corruption that has been established is to form an organized network due to the phenomenon “bystander effect” where it is a phenomenon of social psychology due to the loss of a sense of virginity to act to do something on an incident that Characterized by the interdependent nature of each other which eventually nothing moves one. This research aims to prove the existence of a matter of silence because it is triggered by personal interests or “self interest” of the persons involved until difficult to control by the State apparatus. This method of research refers to the reference of legislation, information submitted by the media, statements from politicians and bureaucracy officials, court decisions and also reference books. The results of the study showed that the corruption that ensnare the bureaucracy officials and the politicians in fact has also dragged corporations. Participating in the case of the persons in corruption cases of intertwining creates a crime that is organized in such a way to harm the country and cause millions of people to be injured in the sleep. When they feel benefited over this corruption case then they choose silence, this is the phenomenon called “bystander effect” thus complicating the investigation in dismantling this corruption case.

Korupsi e-KTP adalah kejahatan terorganisir yang terjadi di Indonesia. Korupsi yang terjadi sudah membentuk jaringan yang terorganisir disebabkan oleh fenomena “bystander effect” di mana hal itu adalah suatu fenomena psikologi sosial akibat

hilangnya rasa kepedulian untuk bertindak melakukan sesuatu atas suatu kejadian yang ditandai dengan sifat saling mengandalkan satu sama lain yang akhirnya tidak ada yang bergerak satu pun. Penelitian ini bertujuan membuktikan adanya aksi mendiamkan suatu perkara karena dipicu oleh kepentingan pribadi atau “self interest” dari oknum-oknum yang terlibat hingga sulit dikendalikan oleh aparaturnegara. Metode penelitian ini mengacu pada rujukan berupa peraturan perundangan, informasi yang dikemukakan oleh media, statement dari para politisi dan pejabat birokrasi, putusan pengadilan dan juga buku referensi. Hasil kajian yang ditelusuri menunjukkan bahwa korupsi yang menjerat para pejabat birokrasi dan politisi nyatanya juga telah menyeret korporasi. ikut andilnya para oknum dalam kasus korupsi saling berafiliasi menciptakan kejahatan yang teroganisir sedemikian rupa hingga merugikan negara dan menyebabkan jutaan masyarakat dirugikan atas tindakan tersebut. ketika mereka merasa diuntungkan atas kasus korupsi ini maka mereka memilih diam, inilah fenomena yang disebut “bystander effect” sehingga menyulitkan penyelidikan dalam membongkar kasus korupsi ini.

Keywords: Bystander Effect, Political corruption, Corruption bureaucracy, Corporate corruption

Introduction

The background part elaborates on the reasons that are considered important so that research, analysis/review of judicial decisions, theoretical studies, literature studies or conceptual critical ideas will be presented in this journal. Corruption is always a hot thing to talk about because corruption is still one of the biggest problems in any country and most ensnares people among corporations, bureaucracy and politicians. Corruption comes from the word *corruptus*, which means changing behavior from good to bad (to change from good to bad in morals, manners, or actions): rot. Spoil (fall out, broken); and others.¹ By law, corruption is “an act done with an intention to give some advantages inconsistent with official duties and the right of others.”² Article 2 paragraph (I) of Law No. 21 of 1999 concerning the Eradication of Corruption Crime states that people who can be convicted of criminal acts of corruption are “Everyone who unlawfully

¹ CD-ROM Merriam-Webster English Dictionary, artikel ‘corrupt’.

² Hendry Campbell Black, *Black’s Law Dictionary*, 11th reprint (St. Paul. Minn.: West Publishing Co., 1997), p. 345.

commits acts of enriching themselves or others or a corporation that can harm the country's finances or the country's economy. Even corruption in the country Indonesia has become a culture that involves many people from various circles in Indonesia to damage the joints of the state.³

This is certainly detrimental to many people especially done by people who have positions in a country where they should be the ones in the forefront of fighting for people's rights, but what happens is the opposite they actually make it as a culture and no longer care how the ideals of the nation it should be realized namely a nation that is free of corruption in order to create justice. One of the biggest corruption cases in history in Indonesia is the E-KTP mega corruption case involving many parties. This certainly attracts the attention of academics to conduct searches related to what values have been lost on state officials so that they have the heart to eat something that is not their right.

The complicated and convoluted E-KTP corruption case is part of the silence of the people involved in this case due to various reasons. This is what is called the "bystander effect". The term "bystander effect" which is a phenomenon of social psychology due to loss of caring to help others or act to do something about an event that is marked by the nature of mutual dependence on each other in the end no one moves.⁴ The purpose of the preparation of this paper is to make the public aware of the existence of this phenomenon which is increasingly prevalent among Indonesian people, especially state officials so that acts of corruption in the form of corruption that are detrimental to the people are rampant. Many cases of corruption that have not been revealed to the surface are caused by the many "bystander effect" phenomena and the weak public awareness of the existing problems. So that corruption cases that occur in Indonesia are always tough in the investigation process to reveal who the perpetrators are, there will always be new people involved and they are silent or follow the phenomenon of the "bystander effect" because they feel disadvantaged in this case.

³ Rifyal, Ka'bah, "Korupsi di Indonesia", *Jurnal Hukum & Pembangunan*, vol. 37, no. 1 (2007), p. 77.

⁴ G. W. Septiyadi, "Bystander Effect: Ketidakpedulian Orang Urban" *Seminar Nasional Budaya Urban* (2016), p. 98.

Widjojanto said, “KPK investigations that handle corruption cases in corporations always involve bureaucratic apparatus and politicians.”⁵ This indicates that corporate corruption does not stand alone, but occurs in an integrated and structured manner. Corruption is part of a structured interest among the three, each actor has what is called a “self interest” or personal interest so that when they are personally benefited according to the capitalist mindset they will silence corrupt acts committed by someone because they get a share in the form of profits from the perpetrators of corruption. This is what makes corruption cases that occur multidimensionally difficult to disclose and tends to be tough for investigations.

Quoted from (BPK of Development and Finance, n.d.) the head of BPKP said, “Corruption is like MLM (multi level marketing).”⁶ He explained that every disclosure of a corruption case always involves other parties in it. When related parties are examined it also always raises the existence of new suspects involved in the case. and this is evidenced by the rise of the “bystander effect” phenomenon which is shrouded in the stereotype of “self interest”. This is the root of the problem why the bystander effect exists in the midst of society is the fundamental mindset of the capitalist that someone will do something if there is profit in it.

The formulation of the problem that can be built from the background above is how to prove the cases of corruption that occur structurally between political officials, bureaucracy and corporations with the behavior of the “bystander effect” and how to prove the existence of the bystander effect arising from “self interest” which is a fundamental stereotype from capitalists. This research aims to prove the existence of a “bystander effect” which is very dangerous if adopted by corporations, bureaucratic officials and politicians.

This research is a development of research by Bambang Widjojanto, Lecturer in Trisakti University with the title “Preliminary Study Tracking Political Corruption in Corporations” and research

⁵ Bambang Widjojanto, “Relasi Korupsi Korporasi dan Korupsi Politik: Kajian Awal Melacak Korupsi Politik di Korporasi”, *Integritas: Jurnal Antikorupsi*, vol. 3, no. 1 (2017), p. 31.

⁶ Deputi Bidang Investigasi, “Korupsi Itu Seperti MLM (Multi Level Marketing)”, *Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan dan Pembangunan* (June 14, 2011, <http://www.bpkp.go.id/investigasi/berita/read/5948/15/Korupsi-Itu-Seperti-MLM-Multi-Level-Marketing.bpkp>), accessed March 10, 2019.

from Hariman Satria, a student of the University of Muhammadiyah Kendari under the title "Proof of Corporate Error in Corruption Crime".

Important stakeholders in this study are corporations, bureaucratic officials, and politicians. So in this case an operational definition is needed to categorize corruption carried out by the three stakeholders above. Then prove that the practice of corruption is the fruit of silence of people who know it or called the bystander effect because of the self-interest of everyone involved in it.

In general, corruption committed by corporations has been formulated in the Corruption Act. In the formulation of the article on crime offenses mentioned in the Corruption Crime Act, it starts by using the phrase "everyone". In that phrase, every person is interpreted as an individual and also includes a corporation (Article 1, Number 3 of Law No. 31 of 1999). In fact, in Article 1, Number 1 of the aforementioned Law, an understanding of the corporation is also formulated, as an organized collection of people and/or assets, both a legal entity and not a legal entity. Based on the description, "everyone" also includes a corporation can be qualified as the subject of a criminal act of corruption. In fact, in Article 20 of Law No. 31 of 1999 concerning Corruption Crime, the matters relating to corruption committed by the corporation and its management have been explained. Given the large role of corporations in developing the economy that is able to create jobs and reduce unemployment corporations shouldn't be involved in corruption cases let alone have to conspire with bureaucratic officials and politicians because in this context the corporation.⁷ But the fact is that corporations that are believed to be part of the mission to prosper the people, in fact have violated many existing rules and norms that have an impact on the misery of millions of people. The presence of a corporation is like a double-edged knife, on the one hand it has a positive impact but on the other hand it also has a negative impact.⁸

The role of corporations in criminal acts of corruption, explained by Francis Fukuyama: the corruption wreaking havoc in these countries

⁷ Hariman Satria, "Penerapan Pidana Tambahan dalam Pertanggungjawaban Pidana Korporasi pada Tindak Pidana Lingkungan Hidup", *Jurnal Yudisial*, vol. 10, no. 2 (2017), p. 155.

⁸ M.A Amrullah, *Perkembangan Kejahatan Korporasi: Dampak dan Permasalahan Hukumnya*, (Jakarta: Kencana Pernada Media Group, 2018).

is a direct consequence of the behavior of multinational companies based in rich industrialized countries that don't hesitate to hand out generous bribery.⁹ While Sahetapi said that corruption crimes committed by corporations can be likened to cancer, which if not treated early, will damage the entire framework and structure as well as the morality of a society.¹⁰

In various countries, the criminal law system of corporations has been regulated as a subject of offense so that criminal liability can be subjected,¹¹ in Indonesia regarding this matter regulated in Law No. 31 of 1999 as amended by Law No. 20 of 2001 concerning Eradication of Criminal Acts of Corruption (Corruption Act). The emerging regulations are expected to be able to uncover corruption cases and reduce the "bystander effect" phenomenon that causes corruption cases to widen and ensnare many individuals in it. So, if everyone is equal in the eyes of the law, anyone who commits acts of corruption should also be punished according to the applicable law, due to the fact that the law today is still a political servant, many officials who break the law get a special position before the law. Then the firmness of law in a country will also affect the phenomenon of "bystander effect".

Political corruption is interpreted as an act committed by public officials who hold political power but political power is used as an instrument of crime.¹² In the case of e-KTP corruption, there has been political corruption in which many bureaucratic officials and politicians are involved, ranging from the chair of the DPR to members of the DPR below his ranks. The spread of this mega corruption case is also caused by the outbreak of the "bystander effect" phenomenon which is out of control.

The case that will be revealed in this article is a case that has not been long lost from our memory, namely the mega corruption case of E-KTP. How this case can be ensnared many elements in it can not be separated from the silent actions carried out by those who feel benefited

⁹ Francis Fukuyama, *Political order and political decay: From the industrial revolution to the globalization of democracy* (London: Macmillan, 2014).

¹⁰ J.E. Sahetapy, *Kejahatan Korporasi* (Bandung: Refika Aditama 2002).

¹¹ B. Fisse, and J. Braithwaite, *Corporations, Crime and Accountability* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2013).

¹² Hariman Satria, "Pembuktian Kesalahan Korporasi dalam Tindak Pidana Korupsi", *Integritas: Jurnal Antrikorupsi*, vol. 4, no. 2 (2018), p. 25. pp. 25-53.

and the political pressure that makes their lives threatened if they dare to reveal cases they know, then the last choice they make is to silence. This is what is called the "bystander effect". So if we observe the phenomenon of the "bystander effect" it may not be the will of everyone but because there is a "political pressure" and "self interest" then the phenomenon of the bystander effect exists in the midst of society and causes difficulty in disclosure of cases including cases of mega corruption e-ID CARD. So far, Setya Novanto is the highest suspect in the e-KTP corruption case in terms of his position in the DPR. When the case which caused the state to lose more than Rp 2.5 trillion was drafted, he was the head of the faction and when prosecuted, his position was the former Speaker of the Parliament. The Corruption Eradication Commission prosecutor demanded Setya Novanto be sentenced to 16 years in prison. In addition to demanding that Setya Novanto be thrown into prison, the prosecutor also sentenced Setya Novanto pay a fine of Rp 1 billion and a replacement money of 7435 US dollars.

The above corruption case is interesting to study considering the impact that is not only experienced by each individual, but millions of people under his leadership. However, in this article the researcher limits the research only to the case of the E-KTP which is difficult to uncover because of the phenomenon of the bystander effect which is widening in the midst of society.

Problem Formulation

The formulation of the problem that can be built from the background above is how to prove the cases of corruption that occur structurally between political officials, bureaucracy and corporations with the phenomenon of "bystander effect" and how to prove the existence of the bystander effect arising from "self interest" which is a fundamental stereotype from capitalist ideology.

Research Methods

The research method used in this study refers to references in the form of laws and regulations, information submitted by the media, statements from politicians and bureaucratic officials, court decisions, articles, and books. Then the data obtained are analyzed based on the

theory that has been built based on the facts of the e-KTP corruption case.

Discussion

This section describes the results of research and discussion based on the analytical method used. Writing results and discussion can be added with graphs, tables, or images that support. Systematic results and discussion must refer to the formulation of the research problem. Writing can be made with a subtitle format based on the problem discussed.

The KPK book reveals that in 2005, according to political economic and risk consultancy data, Indonesia ranked first among the most corrupt countries in Asia.¹³ Until now, Indonesia is still one of the countries with the highest levels of corruption in the world. This can be proven by the large number of state officials involved in corruption cases, with their power they can commit corruption by making large and unsparing profits, and this as evidenced by the opening of the e-KTP corruption case which has caused the state losses of 2.5T. This must be followed up because it is a serious problem that is detrimental to many people in it, especially the people of Indonesia.

Large-scale corruption cases that have occurred in Indonesia are e-KTP corruption cases that require a long time in the investigation process because it involves the state apparatus, politicians and also the bureaucracy involved in mutually silencing this case or a phenomenon that we know as the “bystander effect”.¹⁴ Septiyadi, G.W said that the “bystander effect” is a phenomenon of social psychology due to the loss of caring to help others, which is characterized by the nature of mutual dependence on each other in the end no one moves. In this corruption case, bystander is defined as the behavior to silently commit corruption because it is caused by many factors. Not without reason why someone who knows a corruption case is silent and as if he doesn’t care about the crime case. The biggest factors that arise are the factors of “self interest”, “benefit” and “political pressure”. No doubt every human being wants to have a well-established economy in a good or bad way,

¹³ Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi, *Memahami Untuk Membasmi: Buku Panduan untuk Memahami Tindak Pidana Korupsi* (Jakarta: Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi, 2006).

¹⁴ G. W. Septiyadi, “Bystander Effect: Ketidakpedulian...”, p. 98.

including the perpetrators involved in the mega corruption case of e-KTP, the opportunity in narrowness will bear fruitful interests that will benefit and benefit. That was done by the perpetrators involved in the corruption case. he even became part of the perpetrators of a structured and systematic crime. Because in reality the suspect in the e-KTP corruption case is part of the perpetrators of corruption. The people involved in it did not even dismantle but instead took part in the conspiracy of organized crime which caused many victims. If they find out about a crime and try to expose it, then they will be threatened with life, this is what is called "political pressure" then there is no other choice but to keep quiet about the crime committed by the perpetrator. With threats, people who have to keep quiet about this case, certainly do not want to miss this opportunity to reap personal benefits that is getting a share of the perpetrators 'corruption so that he does not expose the perpetrators' crimes. This is an action done on the basis of "benefits" that stand above personal interests or we call "self-interest".

Nurrohman said that, "self-interest is economic rationality which can be understood as an action based on personal interests to achieve material satisfaction because of the fear of not getting satisfaction because of the limited means or sources of satisfaction."¹⁵ That concern causes a person to choose an unjustified path in fulfilling his personal interests, namely by taking part in corruption cases. This arises because the capitalist mindset that has been in the flesh of a person so that whatever he will do when their personal interests can be fulfilled, namely getting benefits from the events that occur even in the wrong way. These are the biggest reasons why the "bystander effect" phenomenon increasingly exists in the midst of society, especially among officials.

In this article, it will be explored how to reveal the tough cases of e-KTP corruption. Setya Novanto was once canceled as a suspect in the e-KTP corruption case on September 27, 2017. After re-investigating with a lengthy process, finally Setya Novanto was re-named as a suspect on November 10, 2017, he was made a suspect in the e-KTP case in the period 2011- 2012 at that time he served as chairman of the Golkar party in the DPR as well as the chairman of the DPR. He helped regulate the e-KTP budgeting of 5.9 trillion to be approved by the DPR. This is the

¹⁵ Dede Nurohman, "Konsep Self-Interest dan Masalah dalam Rasionalitas Ekonomi Islam", *Islamica: Jurnal Studi Keislaman*, vol. 5, no. 1 (2010), p. 100.

chance for the actors to make the most profit in this e_KTP project. He was summoned by the KPK three times, and three times he was absent from the KPK's call for reasons of illness. until finally he was forcibly picked up by the KPK at his residence, but his sick condition required him to be rushed to the Medika Permata Hijau hospital after his car accident which was all part of Setya Novanto's engineering to avoid further investigation by the KPK. According to Law No. 20 of 2001, the Corruption Eradication Commission prosecutor demanded Setya Novanto a 16-year criminal sentence. In addition to demanding that Setya be thrown into prison, the prosecutor also sentenced Setya to pay a fine of Rp. 1 billion and a replacement money of US \$ 7435.

If we look at the Constitution no. 31 of 1999jo, which was revised into the 20th Constitution of 2001. Article 1 says "anyone who consciously violates the law commits acts of enriching oneself or another person or corporation that can harm the country's finances or the economy of the country convicted with life imprisonment or a crime of a minimum of 4 (four) years or a maximum of 20 (twenty) years and a fine of at least Rp.200,000,000 (two hundred million rupiah) and a maximum of Rp.1,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah) "and article 2 states "In the event that a criminal act of corruption as referred to in paragraph 1 (one) is carried out in certain circumstances, the death penalty may be sentenced to death". The acts committed by Setya Novanto fulfill the elements referred to by articles 1 and 2, namely enriching oneself, others and corporations.

At the beginning of the investigation it was seen that Setya Novanto was the only perpetrator in this corruption case, but after further investigation it turned out that Setya Novanto did not commit the crime himself, he shared the results of the corruption to politicians and corporations who knew the crime he had committed. All of that was caused by the silence of people knowing about the crimes committed because they also felt that Setya Novanto benefited. This is the "bystander effect" phenomenon that has spread among officials. The verdict of the Panel of Judges at the Jakarta Corruption Court believed that the defendant Setya Novanto had been proven to enrich himself in the electronic-based Identity Card (e-KTP) procurement project. "The element of self-benefit, others and corporations has been proven according to the law," judge Franky Tambuwun said when

reading the judgment in the Jakarta Corruption Court, Tuesday (4/24/2018).

According to the judge, Novanto was proven to have received 7.3 million US dollars. The money came from the President Director of PT Quadra Solution, Anang Sugiana Sudiharjo and Johannes Marliem from the Biomorf company. The president of this large company silenced the actions of Setya Novanto because he felt he was benefited and got a part of this e-KTP project, so that he did not even dismantle but instead silenced and became involved in it. Giving money to Novanto through entrepreneur Made Oka Masagung and his nephew Irvanto Hendra Pambudi, and it turns out these two businessmen also silenced and were involved in this e-KTP project and of course also asked for part of this case. Again, this is due to the silence they receive and feel they have benefited from this. Novanto was also proven to have received a Richard Mille brand watch type RM 011 for 135,000 US dollars. According to the judge, the watch which cost around Rp 1.3 billion was given by Andi Narogong and Johannes Marliem from the Biomorf company. The gift was as a thank you for passing the e-KTP project budget in the Republic of Indonesia DPR in the Republic of Indonesia DPR, and it turned out that Andi Nagorong and Johannes were also involved in this case. From this we can prove how strong the "bystander effect" phenomenon is which makes it more difficult for the authorities to conduct an investigation.

The next proof is that Novanto has also been proven to enrich other parties. Some of them, former Minister of the Interior, Gamawan Fauzi for Rp. 50 million, a shop and a plot of land, and Gamawan Fauzi were silent because he got a share from Setya Novanto and then enriched Hanura Party politician Miryam S Haryani by US \$ 1.2 million. In addition, the former Secretary General of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Diah Anggraini amounted to US \$ 500,000 and Rp. 22 million. Then, some members of the DPR for the period 2009-2014 amounted to 12.8 million US dollars and Rp 44 billion. It is truly remarkable that state money has gone into the pockets of people who are not entitled to it, strangely all of them are silent in a thousand languages, even though they know this crime, and all of that again because they are silent and all that is triggered by so-called "self interest" or personal interests that have removed the conscience to try to quell the crime of

corruption, and love their own country. All because of the benefits they receive.

Novanto has also been proven to enrich a number of corporations. Some of them are, Perum Percetakan Republik Indonesia, amounting to Rp 107 billion. Then, PT Sandipala Artahputra amounted to Rp 145 billion. In addition, PT Mega Lestari Unggul amounted to Rp 148 billion. PT Len Industri in the amount of Rp 5.4 billion. Then, PT Sucofindo was IDR 8.2 billion and PT Quadra Solution was IDR 79 billion. Not without reason, why many corporations know the crime of Setya Novanto is silent, because the corporation won the tender in this e-KTP project with fantastic benefits of billions of rupiah. Of course they put forward their personal interests, rather than having to be honest and reveal this case. In the trial, the KPK prosecutor also demanded additional crimes so that Novanto's political rights be revoked after serving a criminal period. In his lawsuit, the prosecutor refused Novanto's request to obtain status as a justice collaborator. According to prosecutors, Novanto did not qualify as a witness for the perpetrators who worked closely with law enforcement. The KPK refused Setya Novanto to become a Justice Collaborator because he himself gave false information and fabricated this case until he was considered as an innocent person. This was proven by the victory of Setya Novanto by Cepi Iskandar from the status of the KPK suspect.¹⁶

The description of the case above proves that there are many actors playing in this case. All actors work together to silence this incident for their own personal interests without thinking of the benefit of the Indonesian state. This proves the strength of the "bystander effect" phenomenon by politicians, bureaucratic officials and corporations and is detrimental to the Indonesian state. This is done to facilitate the achievement of the personal interests of each actor involved in it. In this case there is money that is circulated thoroughly to people involved in corruption cases. Everyone involved gets a flow of funds as money to keep their mouth shut and to legalize their actions. All scenarios occur in an organized and structured way from the level of bureaucratic officials to the level of politicians and corporate level. the question that arises is why this corruption case can spread to all important people in

¹⁶ Kompas.com, "Zumi Zola Divonis 6 Tahun Penjara", *Kompas.com* (Dec 6, 2018, <https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2018/12/06/12475621/zumi-zola-divonis-6-tahun-penjara>), accessed March 15, 2019.

this country, none of this is none other than the rampant phenomenon of "bystander effect" that has been entrenched in each of the perpetrators. These actions are in addition to being triggered by the "self interest" and "benefits" they get, all of which are inseparable from the capitalist ideology they profess. Capitalist ideology is an ideology that deifies money and does something based on benefits. this is the reason why they finally became involved in this corruption case. The plan was arranged in such a way that it proved difficult for law enforcers especially for investigations by the KPK. However, the KPK finally succeeded in uncovering the case to its conclusion and the former DPR Speaker and former Golkar Chairperson was sentenced to 15 years in prison, a fine of Rp 500 million, and revoked his political rights for five years. When referring to Law no.31 of 1999 which was revised to Law no.20 of 2001, article 2, Setya Novanto was actually entitled to a death sentence. This, too, is offered by people who feel their rights have been destroyed. Considering the e-KTP case is a mega corruption throughout history that has occurred in Indonesia, and involves the state apparatus as people's representatives who should protect the people's rights.

From the above case we can prove the extraordinary "bystander effect" phenomenon involving bureaucratic officials, politicians and corporations. First, the corruption was proven to be carried out by bureaucratic officials proven by the mastermind behind the corruption of e-KTP cases which at that time occupied the highest position in the DPR . as the highest bureaucratic official in the DPR, Setya Novanto has tarnished the reputation of the DPR plus its actions which also bribed other DPR members. This means that he cooperated with other DPR members in smoothing his plans, this was evidenced by the bribery received by Hanura Party politician Miryam S Haryani for 1.2 million US dollars. In addition, the former Secretary General of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Diah Anggraini amounted to US \$ 500,000 and Rp. 22 million. Then, some members of the DPR for the period 2009-2014 amounted to 12.8 million US dollars and Rp 44 billion. The position of these people is as bureaucratic officials as well as politicians from various existing parties, which we believe are people who represent the people's voices so that they will try to improve the welfare of the people, but in reality they actually eat the people's rights and damage the country. their silence is the beginning of the destruction of the country.

Secondly, this case was also proven to be carried out by politicians who later also were concurrently bureaucratic officials. There are politicians involved in the e-KTP case, there are those who are suspects and there are new ones as witnesses who provide statements in the trial. Among the names are “First for the former chairman of Commission II Mr. Chairuman (Chairuman Harahap) in the amount of 500 (USD 500 thousand) and for Ganjar Pranowo-the Governor of Central Java has been deducted by Chairuman, and for the interests of the Banggar leaders have already gone to the Mekeng 500 Elchias (USD 500 thousand), Tamsil Linrung 500 (USD 500 thousand), Olly Dondokambey 500 (USD 500 thousand) through Irvanto, “Setya Novanto said in a hearing at the Jakarta Corruption Court, Thursday (22/3). The involvement of the people above him arises because of the “bystander effect” phenomenon.

The names mentioned above also prove that bureaucratic officials are very neat in playing collaborations with politicians to mutually silence to smooth the action, many of them at that time were also active as state officials who were not supposed to carry out dirty actions that harmed the rights of the Indonesian people and harmed country. so it is not uncommon for us to find the making of e-KTPs to this day still difficult for the public to feel as a result of the corruption committed by state officials. To this day no one is responsible for the poor service of e-KTP provided by the community. Sadistic is not their doing? Of course this disturbs the comfort and trust of the public in bureaucratic officials who have clearly proven to harm people’s rights. A bad example provided by unscrupulous bureaucratic officials and politicians, will sooner or later erase their authority as well as erase the trust of the people who have given the mandate to officials but betrayed the public.

Third, this case was also proven to have dragged many large corporations to streamline the action. The involvement of the corporations in the e-KTP corruption case is also inseparable from the “bystander effect” phenomenon, mutually silencing corrupt actions carried out by state officials because they have been proven to receive the flow of funds from this case and also engineering to make them winners of tenders for making e-ID CARD. Some of the corporations involved were Perum Percetakan Republik Indonesia, amounting to Rp 107 billion. Then, PT Sandipala Artahputra amounted to Rp 145 billion.

In addition, PT Mega Lestari Unggul amounted to Rp 148 billion. PT Len Industri in the amount of Rp 5.4 billion. Then, PT Sucofindo was IDR 8.2 billion and PT Quadra Solution was IDR 79 billion, after previously PT. Quadra Solution and the bimorph company were named as suspects first. Managing Director of PT Quadra Solution Anang Sugiana Sudiharjo has also been named a suspect by the KPK. Prosecutor "states the defendant Anang Sugiana Sudiharjo's actions have been proven legally and convincingly guilty of committing corruption as stated in the indictment. In consideration, the prosecutor considers that Anang's actions do not support the government's program in eradicating corruption but instead remain silent and take part in gaining profits in this corruption case, and it is proven that the "self interest" born of the capitalist mindset is more important than saving the Indonesian state.

In this case, his actions were also considered to have caused significant state financial losses. The prosecutor considered Anang violated Article 2 Paragraph 1 or Article 3 of Law Number 31 of 1999 as amended in Law Number 20 of 2001 concerning Eradication of Corruption in conjunction with Article 55 Paragraph 1 of the Criminal Code 1. Then Biomorf, Johannes and his company are said to provide L-1 brand Automated Finger Print Identification System (AFIS) products that will be used in e-KTP projects and benefit the corporation. Furthermore, there was the republic state printing press of Indonesia, Former Managing Director of the Republic of Indonesia State Printing Corporation (PNRI) Isnu Edhi Wijaya could not answer when asked by the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) prosecutor about Rp 600 billion in money. According to prosecutors, the government initially deposited Rp 1.17 trillion in funds to the PNRI Consortium. It is said that there is reportedly 600 billion in cash which will be shared by those involved in it. Furthermore PT Sandipala Arthaputra is one of the companies incorporated in the State Printing Consortium of the Republic of Indonesia (PNRI). The PNRI Consortium has a target of completing 172 million e-KTPs. Then PT Mega Lestari Unggul (holding PT Sandipala Arthaputra) Rp148 billion, PT LEN Industri Rp3.4 billion who were also involved in the e-KTP case and PT Len Industri. According to Agus, the initial submission was submitted to Abraham Mose as the Marketing Director of PT LEN Industri. Agus received Rp 1 billion from Rp 8 billion in total. The

money was mentioned for company anniversary celebrations. Then finally there was the alleged involvement of PT. Sucofindo in the e-KTP corruption case. From the corporations involved, PNRI was enriched by IDR 107.7 billion, LEN Industries by IDR 5.4 billion, Sucofindo by IDR 8.2 billion, Sandipala Arthaputra by IDR 145.8 billion, PT Mega Lestari Unggul (holding company of PT Sandipala Arthaputra) in the amount of Rp 148.8 billion, and Quadra Solution in the amount of Rp 79 billion. Meanwhile, joint management of the PNRI Consortium also received a profit of Rp 137.9 billion.

The process of dividing money is like a spider's web due to the strong "bystander effect" phenomenon that is triggered by a "self interest" so that it defeats the conscience to fight crime and save the country from corruption crimes. That is clear evidence of multi-level corruption committed by the corporation, very complex and occurs in a multi-dimensional and multi-level. But unfortunately only the person who was made a suspect and subjected to a criminal, even though in reality corruption was carried out in congregation by the company (corporation) as a whole, the prosecutor should not only set a criminal on the person alone, but also the company must be frozen as a punishment for having collaborated in harming the country and society.

The disclosure of this corruption case is certainly a success that should be appreciated, but what we need to remember is that this e-KTP case is not the first time and the only corruption case that occurred in Indonesia, there are millions of corruption cases both revealed and unrevealed. This is the great PR of the Indonesian people, if we do not want this nation to be corrupted by corruption. The hope of the community and all of us is not only to uncover the existing corruption cases, but to ensure that corruption will not happen again, because of its extraordinary impact on Indonesian society.

What was said by the former commissioner of the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) for the 2011-2015 period, Bambang Widjojanto, said that corruption not only absorbed the state treasury, but also affected all aspects of the people's economy, namely slowing economic growth, declining investment, and increasing poverty . These corrupt practices are exacerbated due to the dilapidation of existing law enforcement in Indonesia. Weak law enforcement can cause difficulties in disclosing criminal cases that occur in Indonesia. Not only does it cause economic losses, the impact of corrupt practices also makes the

political climate worse. This is due to the large number of regional heads involved in corruption cases that have created a crisis of public confidence. The involvement of law enforcement, capital strength, and weak integrity makes this practice of corruption difficult to overcome. Solutions are needed from all sides to solve the multidimensional problem of corruption.

Corruption crime has become a part of the flesh both among ordinary people and state officials who have the power, from politicians to bureaucratic officials, and penetrated into corporations, which of course is not an individual fault but a systematic congregation. Because corruption has formed a spider's network that involves many elements to participate in harming the country. This systematic event proves the existence of a structured error so that the phenomenon of "bystander effect" is triggered by self-interest or "self-interest" where it arises from the capitalist way of thinking that everything is legal to do as long as it benefits itself despite sacrificing the fate of the state. This systematic problem also requires a systemic solution from all sides, because humans are the product of a system whose life activities are also controlled by the system.

Conclusion

From the results of the discussion, it can be concluded that the case of e-KTP meticulous by researchers occurs due to the rise of the "bystander effect" phenomenon that arises because of personal interests or "self-interest" and is influenced by the fundamental thinking of people who embrace capitalist ideology where everything will be done when there are benefits obtained. The rise of the "bystander effect" phenomenon is evident from the structured and involved involvement of bureaucratic officials, politicians and corporations.

The existence of structured collaboration between bureaucratic officials, politicians and corporations as a result of the "bystander effect" phenomenon has been clearly proven by the existence of evidence in the trial revealed by the KPK. The bureaucratic officials involved were Setya Novanto and members of the DPR who also served as politicians. While the corporation involved there is PT. Quadra Solution, PT. Biomorf, PT Sandipala Artahputra, PT Mega Lestari Unggul, PT Len Industri and PT Sucofindo.

Proving corruption in a multidimensional manner should be an obligation for all of us to be more aware of the impact of corruption. Begin not to silence a crime because besides harming yourself it will also harm the community, set aside personal interests, enforce fair and indiscriminate laws between officials and ordinary people. Then increase faith in Allah SWT, which is why we not only feel supervised by humans but also supervised by God.

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